

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SUBJECT	Sanitation and Medical Facilities at Fryazino	DATE DISTR.	19 June 1953
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Medical Supplies and Equipment

1. [redacted] there was no shortage in this field in Moscow. Penicillin and Neosalvarsan were used to combat venereal diseases in Shchelkovo after the war.

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Biological and Chemical Warfare

2. [redacted] nothing about the offensive and defensive plans for these types of warfare in the USSR.

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Medical Training

3. No medical training program was conducted in Fryazino.

Public Health Administration

4. [redacted] There was no special building in the area to serve as a public health office. Many official statements propagandized the existence of a health organization.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR
RE-REVIEW

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Diseases

6. Tuberculosis and malaria were the only infectious diseases known to be of importance. no outbreaks of epidemics and of children's diseases in the area. no cases of dysentery during the summer months. No immunization program was carried out on adults.
7. animals, e.g., goats and cows, usually spent a starvation period during the winter months because of the shortage of fodder. During the summer months, usually at the end of May, these animals were turned loose to forage for their own food.

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Medical Facilities

8. the city had an adequate number of physicians. The city hospital was in one of the three-story, stone buildings in that section of the stone building area nearest the railroad station. This building was approximately 100 meters long and 20 meters wide. this hospital was fairly modern, and it had an X-ray instrument. It was never crowded.
9. The city also had a polyclinic which was separate from the hospital. This building was also a three-storied stone house, approximately one-half as large as the hospital.
10. The institute also had a small dispensary at which a physician and nurse were in attendance. A dentist was also on duty in the morning hours. no other medical facilities in the area. Shchelkovo had a hospital and a women's clinic, and medical services in Shchelkovo were better than in Fryazino.
11. Serious medical problems were always referred to Moscow hospitals or clinics, where medical ability was clearly superior to that of Fryazino.
12. no sanitary epidemiological stations in Fryazino nor of any isolation barracks.

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Industrial Hygiene

13. Safety inspections at the institute were made regularly. The institute had a safety engineer who was responsible for the control of accidents. This man toured the institute to insure that safety habits were employed and that safety laws were enforced. The workers were able to criticize unsafe practices of the institute through their representative.
14. No children under 14 years of age were employed in the factory. Fourteen-year-olds were trainees or apprentices.

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15. Some attention was given to protection of the health of workers in hazardous tasks. [redacted]

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Water Supply

16. [redacted] in Fryazino [redacted] Institute 160. The population of the city [redacted] was about 3,500, and practically all of the working people were employed at the institute. A railroad spur from the Moscow-Monino line branched off from the Bolshevo station and went to Fryazino. The railroad station was located next to the institute's grounds.

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17. Living quarters in the town consisted of two distinct types of dwellings: a group of stone houses, two to four stories high, in the center of the city and wooden houses which were called Finnish houses.

18. The water supply for the inhabitants was probably pumped from wells. The stone houses and the Finnish houses had water piped to them. Each stone house had its own piping, but the wooden houses obtained their water from faucet outlets at various points nearby in the pipe system.

19. [redacted] not [redacted] a central water works, nor was the water chemically or physically purified [redacted] There was always enough water, even in the summertime, and no preliminary treatment was required.

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[redacted] Apart from the main area of the town there were some small peasant settlements which obtained their drinking water from shallow wells about ten meters deep.

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Food Supply

20. Food was generally inadequate and many Soviet people were under-nourished. [redacted] the people drank unusually large amounts of water, [redacted] a habit built up as a substitute for small food intake.

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21. The most common meal consisted of black bread and potatoes, and even the bread had potato meal in it. Flour was available only twice a year, i.e., before the 1 May and 7 November holidays. Cabbage was another dietary staple. Food was usually too expensive to be available in sufficient quantity to the common worker. White bread, or mixed white and black bread, and margarine could be bought but were priced too high.

22. Available vegetables were white cabbage, beets, onions, carrots, and potatoes. Moscow always had a very much greater supply and selection of vegetables than were available in Fryazino.

23. Milk was sold from cans but was usually purchased directly from local farmers who had cows. None of the Fryazino milk was pasteurized, but pasteurized milk could be purchased in Moscow without difficulty.

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24. Fish sold on the market included herring and carp. A much greater selection was always available in Moscow stores. Meat was usually bought from local farmers who were able to sell pork, veal, and lamb to those able to afford the meat. Poultry was available only in Moscow.
25. Food shops were not dirty, but sanitary handling of food was poor. Moscow food stores were very clean. Restaurants in Moscow, in Shchelkovo, a neighboring town, and at Institute 160 were quite clean.
26. [REDACTED]
27. There were regulations in existence which called for food inspection, [REDACTED]

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Housing

28. Housing conditions were very crowded in Fryazino. Usually one family, an average of four persons, occupied one room. Homes were clean. [REDACTED] the Soviet people took pride in their few possessions and in their personal appearance. The houses were not screened against insects.

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Prevalence of Insects

29. There were many rats in the town and many were seen in the institute buildings, even on the second floor. Occasionally poison was distributed for use in extermination of the rats. Bugs were everywhere, and constant propaganda efforts were carried on to encourage the people to combat insects. Flies were especially numerous in the summer. It was always possible to obtain petroleum to destroy insects. There was a liquid insecticide available, [REDACTED]
30. [REDACTED] no snakes. The area had few wild animals, which was surprising, since it was in a forested region. [REDACTED] very few birds, one rabbit, and one fox. [REDACTED] Elk were the only game of any consequence, and an ordinance prohibited the slaying of these animals. There were wolves in the area, but their number was very small. Homeless dogs were very common and became such a nuisance that police began killing them.

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Waste Disposal

32. Opposite the stone-house center of town was a sewage disposal area. This consisted of a settling tower and a settling pond for sewage from the stone houses, most of which had inside toilets. The untreated waste water from the settling pond flowed off into a small brook. The Finnish houses and some of the stone houses had outdoor latrines, and disposal was the responsibility of the occupants. Occasionally human excreta was used as fertilizer for private gardens.

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